The Favorite Advertising Medium.

The Chicago Tribune.

Largest Morning Circulation West of New York.

VOLUME XLVII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1902—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEST SIDE RAPID TRANSIT

AN INTERESTING MEETING OF THE PROJECTORS HELD.

A Committee Report Which Foreshadows a Long Little Squabble, Though Its Sponsor Was There and He Stood Pat—The People Who Think Don't Want Traction to Get Hold of the Earth Subway—A Demand for an Element Each—Extract of Such Talkee.

There was a meeting of West Side projectors in the old Tribune Electric Block on Madison street last night, but it was not a public affair, and the public will not learn what was done at it for some days to come. The meeting was called for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the meeting held in the Grand Pacific Hotel on the evening of Sept. 30, which was published in full in The Tribune, as it was clearly to the interests of a certain clique, and that the meetings were being manipulated, for the said clique to its own interests. This brought to Chicago capitalists from All Over and Elsewhere, and the statement by the Tribune that John R. Walsh was the capitalist who had offered to supply the capital necessary to carry the new enterprise.

The report as published was that the general consent of the public on the question of rapid transit for Chicago, and especially in the West Division, was such as would justify the architecture of the existing franchises or portions of unexpired franchises in a manner which would admit of existing lines being operated as a unified system, and that the committee appointed at the meeting held on the evening of Sept. 30 be continued, with power to add to its number, and that the committee be instructed to confer with the Chicago City Railway Company, the Chicago Union Traction Company, the Chicago General Railway Company, the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, the Chicago & Oak Park Elevated Railroad Company, the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, the Union Elevated Railroad Company, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railway Company, the Wabash Railroad Company, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad Company, the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad Company, the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, the Chicago, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company, the Chicago, Lake Shore & Southern Railway Company, the Chicago, Lake Shore & Northern Railway

THERE NEED BE NO FEAR.

SAID HE THREW THE BOMB

A CONFESSION DIFFERENT AT AN IMPORTANT POINT FROM PREVIOUS.

[illegible] Declares He Was the Chief Actor in the Haymarket Massacre—Said He Was Only "Indirect Murderer"—A Mistake.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The [illegible] of Detectives, on the Pennsylvania [illegible], a few miles from this city, was granted a verbal order to-day to arrest Joseph Thomas Dewey, who died in that place yesterday from the effects of an accident, but [illegible] prior to his death that he was the [illegible] of Schaack's, the man who, it is alleged, threw the bomb at the Haymarket meeting in Chicago May 4, 1886. The facts [illegible] were given out at the inquest and were given under oath. The party to whom he made the confession are J. F. Bruton and J. Piper, both members of the Carpenters' Assembly, Knights of Labor, in that borough. The confession was brought about in this way:

Constable McGrann had a warrant for the arrest of a man charged with desertion, with whom he was not acquainted, and whom consequently he was trying to discover at the time. Knowing that Dewey was a stranger, and that Bruton and Piper were considerably acquainted with him, they were able to notify the constable that they could point out the man he was looking for. Those they were unable to furnish him with the fact that his name was Dewey and that he had been here but a short time. As to where he came from and what he had formerly been employed at they did not know, as he was reticent about himself. When the constable left the house Dewey came in, and on being told that an officer was in search of him showed great signs of trouble. He made no inquiry as to what the constable wanted. Bruton, Piper and Dewey remained in the house for some time, and the latter, in an attempt to avoid any further acquaintance, went to bed. He told them that he must leave immediately and implored them to furnish him with the necessary funds. The former members of the Carpenters' Assembly gave to him the last money they had. They sought to reassure him by telling him there was no necessity of his being afraid that he would be arrested on account of his being a stranger. Dewey remained in bed, however, and would have nothing further to say. Finally he became restless, and after tossing for two or three hours in bed, he arose, dressed himself, and left the house. Bruton and Piper, who had been awakened by Dewey's movements, followed him to the depot, where they saw him purchase a ticket for Chicago. They then returned to their homes, and thought no more of the matter.

Yesterday, Dec. 5, Bruton and Piper were at Chicago, and while walking on Clark street, near Madison, they met Dewey. He was in company with a man who was pointed out to them as Detective Schaack. Dewey was under the influence of liquor, and was talking in a loud tone of voice. Bruton and Piper, fearful that he would say something that would implicate them, walked up to him and told him to be quiet. Dewey replied that he was not afraid of anything, as he had "squared it with Schaack." Bruton and Piper, who had been informed by the constable that Schaack was the man who had arrested Dewey, asked him what he meant by saying that he had squared it with Schaack. Dewey replied that he had given Schaack $1,000 to keep his mouth shut. Bruton and Piper then left Dewey and Schaack together, and went to the depot, where they met the constable, who had followed Dewey to Chicago. The constable then arrested Dewey, and Bruton accompanied the officer to the station house, where Dewey was locked up. Bruton and Piper then returned to their homes, and thought no more of the matter.

Dewey, while in the custody of the police, made a confession to Captain Schaack, in which he admitted that he threw the bomb which killed Mathias J. Degan, a policeman, at the Haymarket meeting. Dewey's confession was made in the presence of Captain Schaack, Lieutenant Shea, Sergeant Bonfield, Detectives Halpin and Bowler, and Deputy State's Attorney Furthmann. Dewey, after making the confession, refused to sign it, and when asked why he refused to do so, replied that he was afraid that he would be hanged. Dewey, after making the confession, was locked up in a cell, and remained there until he died.

Dewey, who was a native of Ireland, was a member of the Carpenters' Assembly, Knights of Labor, and was employed at the time of the Haymarket meeting by the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was a member of the Haymarket Riot Monument Association, and was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Mathias J. Degan, the policeman who was killed by the bomb thrown by Dewey. Dewey was a member of the Carpenters' Assembly, Knights of Labor, at the time of the Haymarket meeting, and was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Mathias J. Degan, the policeman who was killed by the bomb thrown by Dewey.

THE CHICAGO BOMBS.

Death of the Brave Army Officer Who Captured Spies.

Colonel Ralph Ingersoll, who died at his residence, No. 1,111 Clarkson avenue, yesterday morning after an illness of seven weeks, was a prominent figure in the Chicago of ante-bomb days. He was a member of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and was the officer who captured the Haymarket bomb thrower, August Spies. Colonel Ingersoll was born in Chicago May 4, 1836. His father was Captain Charles Ingersoll, who was one of the original settlers of the city. Colonel Ingersoll was graduated from the Chicago High School, and was then appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He was graduated from the military academy in 1858, and was assigned to the Second Dragoons, then stationed in Texas. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1860, and was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until the breaking out of the war. He was then ordered to Washington, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Scott. He was afterward appointed aide-de-camp to General McClellan, and was with him during the Peninsular campaign. He was promoted to a captaincy in the regular army, and was assigned to the command of the Fifth Cavalry. He was brevetted major for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at the battle of Cedar Creek. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-second Infantry. He was retired from active service in 1879, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, and was one of the founders of the Chicago Club. He was also a member of the Union League Club, and was one of the founders of the Chicago Club. He was also a member of the Union League Club, and was one of the founders of the Chicago Club.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

WATCHED BY DETECTIVES

[illegible] GARBLED ACCOUNTS OF HIS VISIT TO IRELAND.

He Affirms the Irish Government Will Adhere to Present Policy Regarding Self-Government—The Irish Attack on Mr. Balfour and His Followers—More Disturbances in the Transvaal—Other Foreign News.

London, Nov. 4.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, went to Birmingham to-day and attended the Ball Dinner meeting of the Liberal Conservative Union. He was accompanied by a detective and the Chief of the Birmingham police. All Birmingham turned out to see Mr. Balfour and he was cheered during the journey of several miles from Conservative Associations, and in Handsworth the demonstration which brought Duke to gave assurance that the Government was resolved to govern Ireland firmly and justly with the view of its good and welfare. He added that Mr. Balfour is loyal to Ireland and loves its people and capable of overcoming misunderstanding. Certain problems in Ireland had caused misgivings, but Ireland's Catholic fellow countrymen had to look to the spirit of the Government, and to believe in the sole object that action contemplated the present system of separate popular representation.

Mr. Balfour addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Birmingham Town Hall. He said he hoped that at the next session of Parliament Ireland and Scotland would get the share of legislation. Still, the Irish question would remain the foremost problem for the people of Ireland, and he hoped that the Government would be able to bring forward measures which would be for the benefit of the country. He had received high Conservative [illegible] and hospitality, although he had understood the principle of Irish Nationalists and Unionists alike, and appeared to gain a sympathetic hearing. He had been received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and after the meeting was entertained at a banquet by the Conservative Association. He had been received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and after the meeting was entertained at a banquet by the Conservative Association. He had been received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and after the meeting was entertained at a banquet by the Conservative Association.

Mr. Balfour said that the Irish Government had resolved to maintain the present policy regarding self-government. The object of the Government during the last session of Parliament was to give the people of Ireland, next to Englishmen, the opportunity of self-government. The

THE VERNON'S CAPTAIN.

Some evidence to show he did not run a safe course.

The chief feature was about to become absent and that interested to put them the Atlantic Coastal Cottage—An opinion as to the Responsibility of the Lost Boat by the Manager of Inland Underwriting the Vernon.

The last week's different persons testified yesterday in the Inland Underwriters' of Capt. Young, the Vernon's master. It is hardly possible that the manager of the boat knows anything about it. A number of others should be likely to be examined, but the witnesses from the two ships, and the managers of a number of other vessels have been summoned. Some have been subpoenaed to examine the life-preservers and report on the result of their inspection to the Inland Underwriters' Association. [illegible] was the first witness called yesterday morning. He was sworn and testified that he was employed by the Inland Underwriters' Association to inspect life-preservers. He had examined those on the Vernon. He found that they were in good condition. He had also examined those on the Atlantic Coastal Cottage. The last time that the Vernon was here I was aboard of her. I was there with Mr. Harvey, and I was on board when he had one of the meeting consisted of others. He and Mr. Underwood were there. I saw boards and that were destroyed. They were below the water-line. I saw them when the vessel was docked. I saw them about a week ago. I saw them about September 1st. I saw them about the 1st of September. I saw them about a week ago. I saw them about a week ago. I saw them about a week ago.

Testimony of the Captain.

Another Body Identified—The Coroner's Jury Not Yet at Work.

Rockville, Md., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The inquest was continued today and the last of the bodies were examined. The jury will adjourn to-morrow morning, when the Coroner will call on all the members of the crew of the Chester and also such other persons as may be thought proper. Dozens have been applied to examine the life-preservers and report on the result of their inspection to the jury. [illegible] was the first witness called. He was sworn and testified that he was employed by the Inland Underwriters' Association to inspect life-preservers. He had examined those on the Vernon. He found that they were in good condition. He had also examined those on the Atlantic Coastal Cottage. The last time that the Vernon was here I was aboard of her. I was there with Mr. Harvey, and I was on board when he had one of the meeting consisted of others. He and Mr. Underwood were there. I saw boards and that were destroyed. They were below the water-line. I saw them when the vessel was docked. I saw them about a week ago. I saw them about September 1st. I saw them about the 1st of September. I saw them about a week ago. I saw them about a week ago. I saw them about a week ago.

THREE CITY GAS CASES DECIDED.

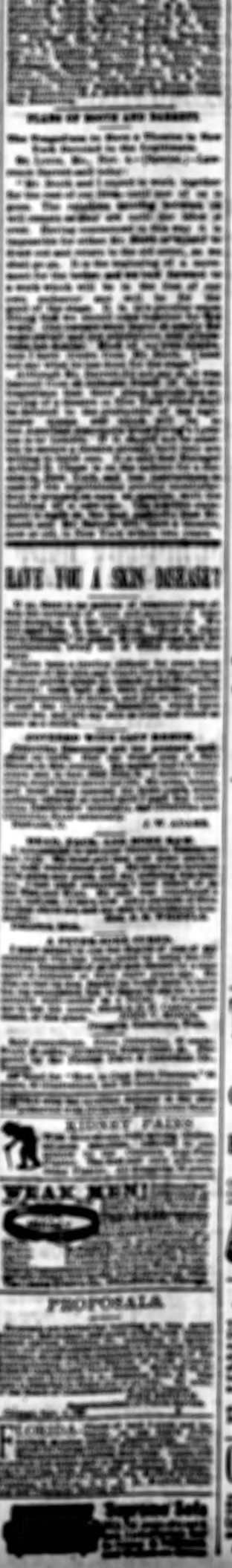
A Big's Report from Commissioner Vroom—Orders Accordingly.

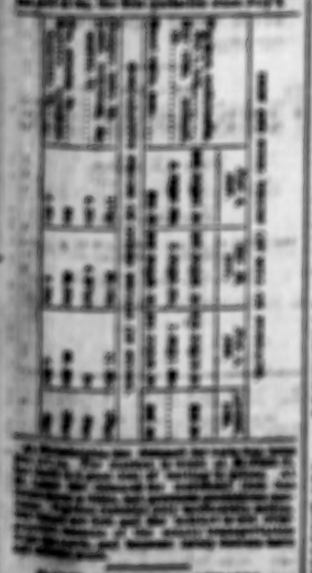
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Vroom's report today in three cases—Mrs. J. Chandler, Mrs. W. E. Chandler and C. C. Keller. Only forty-two persons are now supplied. The pipes in these cases will be all over by the middle of the month. The force is to be taken from about fifteen Wednesday and Thursday being on the woods valley. The weather is cool and favorable.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—South Carolina Democrats of New York today united in regard to the selection of Judge [illegible] and [illegible] Democratic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.





There Are Thousands of People in Chicago

Who pay too much for everything they buy. In most cases they know this is true, but it's a good deal easier to go into the first store you strike, take what they give you, and pay what they ask them to buy with here, price and disagreement. Carelessness is always costly, but never more so than in buying Clothing.

The best dressed people are not those who spend the most money on their wardrobes, but those who expend what they do with judgment and sense.

It is the patronage of these people who use sense and discrimination in their purchases that THE BELL seeks. Of course, the other kind drift in occasionally and open their eyes at the qualities they are given for the money they pay, but even THE BELL don't expect to make a lasting impression on them. They may or may not come back. Pure accident if they do. But the careful, economical people who aim to get a dollar in value for a dollar in cash, these people THE BELL is sure of, and it is building up its trade with just such material. Which class do you belong to?

The weather during the present week has not been favorable for the sale of Heavy Overcoats, and THE BELL is a little overstocked. For this reason some extra inducements in prices are made today to insure their moving off more rapidly. Overcoat weather is sure to come, so look at THE BELL'S special sale today:

The Overcoats marked $10, $12, $15, $18, and $20 for this occasion are garments never intended to be sold at those figures. But if the weather won't sell them the PRICE MUST.

THE BELL,

Clothiers, Furnishers, Hatters,

216 and 218 State-st., N. W. Cor. Quincy.

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DEVON AND ADAMS-STS.

Furniture,
Wood Mantels,
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With everything marked in plain figures, and sold by us ONE PRICE WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION, and for such only anybody can see that we are ABSOLUTELY COMPELLED to keep our prices always the lowest. Goods fresh and new.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

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SAW MILLS

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY

ARMSTRONG BRACE!

ELASTIC SUSPENDER WITHOUT RUBBER.

Combining Comfort and Durability.

Ask Your Dealer for Them.

ARMSTRONG BR'S CO.

CRITICS IN CLOTHING

WILL ADVISE YOU TO BUY

Wilde's Tailor-Made

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

We make a short story today:

Men's First-Prize Overcoats, $25.

We Are Pressed with a Great Trade

Rare Bargains in Large Boys' Suits at $10.

Rare Bargains in Children's Suits, — $5.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.'S

United States

Department of Agriculture,

Commissioner's Office,

TILES

Chas. L. Page,

To Southern California

Chicago to Los Angeles

Burlington and Santa Fe Routes.

AREND'S KUMISS.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

THE HEALTH LIFT

CLARENDON HOTEL,

NEW YORK CITY.

Nickel Plating.

Great Reduction!

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

A BUSINESS CHANCE

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. S. S. Ward and family of Cleveland [illegible] after a year's absence in Europe.

Rev. Sylvester Cohen, with a lady friend from Columbus, is a guest at the Gault House [illegible].

C. Shepherd is the architect of the Pacific annex, and [illegible] with the [illegible] the [illegible].

IN GENERAL.

Mr. Tarbox will have to give broader bids for the Wabash avenue [illegible] Mr. Tarbox's figures on Sunday and adopted by the Council [illegible].

Gen. Fitz-Simmons said yesterday he had been asked by the widow of Colonel Ellsworth [illegible] to his hero. It is her wish to [illegible].

The temperature yesterday as observed by Sergeant Ogborne, Observer Building: Maximum [illegible] 6 a. m., 30°; 6 p. m., 40°; 9 p. m., 37°; 12 m., 34°. Barometer, 6 a. m., 29.72; 6 p. m., 29.72; 9 p. m., 29.72; 12 m., 29.72.

A new trial was granted Darius Trask, who grabbed the reins of a runaway [illegible] in Division street, by Judge Moran yesterday. A jury had already given the [illegible] $1,000, which was reduced by the [illegible] to $500.

Jeremiah Sullivan was given five years in the penitentiary by a jury in Judge Williamson's court [illegible] for a criminal assault upon Lizzie Brown. Judge Williamson granted a new trial, and the defendant is now [illegible] for the [illegible].

The following [illegible] were appointed by the Criminal court yesterday to Judge Tuley: Neal having previously been appointed by Judge Moran, Robert Black, a painter of No. [illegible] Sedgwick street, [illegible] Thomas Kelly

TRICKS OF TAX-DODGERS.

How an Iowa tax corporation evades taxes in two ways.

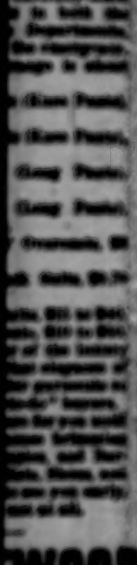
TREATMENT OF O'BRIEN.

Some things Justice will demand in his examination.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Governor at the polls in the contests that demand it.

The Familiar Interest Attaching to Years of Plenty in Year of Presidential Preference—Two Offices in the Ohio Contest—Amendments in Many Commonwealths—Two Congressional Elections.



HER FAVORIT RESIDENCE.

Queen Victoria's Castle of Balmoral, in the Highlands.

An Estate Comprising 10,000 Acres, Which She Bought in 1848 for $400,000—Full Description of the Interior of the Building—Appreciation of Prince Albert as Shown Even Among Evidences of His Royal Wife's Fond Attachment.—John Brown.

(For the Sunday Tribune.)

The original Castle of Balmoral was the property of the Duke of Fife, among the great landowners in Great Britain. In 1848 the Queen and Prince Albert took a lease of the place, and liked it so well that in 1852 they bought the remainder of the estate for $400,000. They owned the building of the present castle, which is wholly modern. It is said to have been built entirely out of Prince Albert's own pocket-money, and, as he had an allowance of $50,000 a year, and was of a prudent disposition, the statement may well be believed.

It was thought for the Queen and her Private Council (their Ministers) best of all the royal residences, and that he had planned its situation (Victoria herself). With her husband's direction in everything consistent with the Privy Council, it became the object of her widowhood, and the two or three months in the year she spends there would be months of what she'd be very sad).

To sightseers, usually, Balmoral is an unknown region. The public is never admitted into the Queen's private residences, or her private departments in public places, like Windsor and Holyrood, and it is only through the favor of a member of the royal household that one can see what is to be seen. Since the Queenmore have been abroad the appearance has been even more rigidly guarded than before. No Americans in the Queen on private but she has recently kept against the admission of the curious. Several Italians, who in some notes thereof, and the whole region beyond Balmoral is cut off from daily communication with the outside world.

The estate comprises 10,000 acres of arable land and moor or "shooting." The road from Ballater to Braemar winds about the base of Balmoral, a very fine hill, on the north side of which the castle stands. It is a large, square building, with a square tower at each corner, and a smaller tower in the center. The latter contains the private apartments of the Queen, and is surmounted by the royal standard when her majesty is in residence. The building is of granite, and is surrounded by a high wall, with a gateway at the entrance. Within the wall are the stables, the kennels, the gardens, and the servants' quarters. The latter are in a separate building, and are occupied by the gillies, or Highland servants, who are employed in the shooting season. The gillies wear the Balmoral uniform—the kilt, the plaid, the bonnet with the eagle's feather, and the dirk and skean dhu. They are picturesque looking fellows, and are very proud of their position and of their master and mistress.

Visits and sojourns of Prince Albert are of recent date. The Queen's inhabiting for the first time a castle constructed for the royal family by her husband. Before the building of Balmoral Castle the royal family lived in a house which stood on the site of the present castle, and which was known as Balmoral House. This house was built by Sir Robert Gordon, a younger brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, and was purchased by Prince Albert from Sir Robert's son, Lord Haddo.

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Prince Albert was a great lover of Balmoral, and spent much time there. He planted many trees on the estate, and laid out the gardens. He also built a number of cottages for the laborers on the estate, and established a school for the children of the tenants. The latter are taught by a governess, who is employed by the Queen. Prince Albert was also a great lover of the Highland dress, and he himself designed the tartan worn by the gillies. The Queen has also established a number of cottages for the laborers on the estate, and has built a church for the use of the tenants

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MACHINERY.

PARTNERS WANTED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

MORTGAGES AND LOANS.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FINANCIAL.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—OFFICES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—BRANCH OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

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STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE.

HORSES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

AN EFFORT TO SECURE THE APPOINTMENT OF PROMINENT OFFICERS.

Big Guns Solicit Scalp the Capacity and Duties a Vigorous Protest—No Reflection on All the General Officers in the Service—Department Does to Come Before the Court of Conciliation Shortly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—A strong effort is to be made this winter to secure a revocation of Secretary Endicott's order restricting general officers in the selection and pursuit of service of their aides. Maj.-Gen. Schofield has already accepted the invitation. He has always been much favored with the army, and now that it is about to operate in a state in which he is personally concerned he has officially and most regularly entered a protest against it. It is a lengthy communication recently received at the Adjutant-General's office a strong appeal to modify to the President the ruling from the Secretary's action. He asks especially that he be allowed to retain one of the aides, Capt. Seeger, Fifth Artillery, to which is much attached and whose services he will lose in January under existing regulations. He also urges that the whole matter be reviewed on the ground that it would prove injurious to the general officer whose important office demands that he be given aesthetic assistants should he or his aides, as the relations with them are unsatisfactory. The communication covers five pages of the most conciliatory nature. Gen. Schofield has the support of all the other general officers, including Gen. Sheridan, who has opposed the action of the Secretary in the matter of getting aides-de-camp detailed to General Sheridan contrary to regulations, and therefore with the aid of his influence, and it is presumed he will succeed in getting the order modified to suit Gen. Schofield.

Among the other cases that will receive attention during the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States is that of Lieut. Col. Dodge, U. S. A., retired, against the Secretary of the Interior, involving the construction of the pension laws. Col. Dodge was retired by the order of the President, through the influence of Secretary Lamar, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the ground that he was incapacitated for active service by reason of injuries received in the line of duty. Col. Dodge claims that he is entitled to the rank of major-general, and has brought suit to compel the Secretary of the Interior to issue to him a pension certificate for that amount. The case will be argued by Col. Dodge in person, and a very large number of friends of the plaintiff will be present to witness the proceedings. Col. Dodge is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and has served in the army for a number of years. He is the author of several valuable works on military subjects, and is a gentleman of high literary attainments.

The order to consolidate companies whose aggregate strength shall not exceed 100 will be issued at once. The consolidation will be effected by the retirement of the junior officers of companies to be consolidated, and the transfer of the enlisted men to the companies retained. The order will not affect the strength of companies, which will remain as at present fixed by law. The order will be issued in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, and will be the first step taken by the War Department to carry out the policy of the War Department as announced.

It was stated that Secretary of War has power to order the officers of the army to perform certain duties, and that the power is derived from the Secretary of the Interior.

A question upon which there has been an animated discussion in army circles for some time past has been settled by the Secretary of War. The question was whether a soldier who had served a certain term, and who had received a certificate of character, was entitled to a discharge, or whether he could be retained in the service against his will. The Secretary of War has decided that the soldier is entitled to his discharge, and that he cannot be retained in the service against his will. The order of the Secretary of War, through the Adjutant-General, will be issued to-day, and will be sent to the commanding officers of the various posts throughout the country

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

ITS PROGRAMME FOR 1877-4—A BRILLIANT YEAR.
THE SIBERIAN PAPERS—"LINCOLN IN THE WAR"—
CIRCULATION A QUARTER OF A MILLION—
THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.

From its first issue to-day The Century has never ceased to grow,—to multiply its attractions, and to gather together the best that writers, artists, and engravers could furnish, and lay this month by month, before a constantly increasing audience. A prominent newspaper has lately said of The Century that "it is doing more than any other private agency of today to touch the American people the true meaning of the words Nation and Democracy. It is a great magazine, and it is doing a great work." Its average monthly edition is now nearly 250,000, many more needing fully that number to supply the demand.

The November Number,

ready everywhere November 1st, is the first issue of the new volume. One of the great features of The Century for the next year (and one which has added thousands of readers) has been "Abraham Lincoln: A History," by his private secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, a work upon which they have been engaged nearly twenty years. The events of Mr. Lincoln's early life having been narrated,—his political conflicts, etc., the writers now enter upon a more important and personal part of their narrative and begin

"Lincoln in the War."

The November Century contains "The President-elect at Springfield," with new material of rare interest, including unpublished letters from and to General Scott, W. H. Seward, Horace Greeley, and Thurlow Weed.

After the "War Series" and the Lincoln History, the most important enterprise now undertaken by The Century is the forthcoming series of illustrated papers on

Siberia, and the Exile System,

Siberia.

By George Kennan, author of *Tent Life in Siberia*, who has just returned from an arduous journey of 15,000 miles through Russia and Siberia, during which, by means of especially favorable letters from Russian officials and a knowledge of the language, he was enabled to visit every important prison in Siberia and to make the acquaintance of more than one exiled Liberal and "Nihilist." Graphic features of exile life, "Hunger strikes," the traffic in names, the "knock alphabet," etc., etc., will be described, and the illustrations, by Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied Mr. Kennan throughout his journey, will add interest to this remarkable series. It will begin with four preliminary papers on the Russian revolutionary movement, the first one of which, "The Last Appeal of the Russian Liberals," is in November. New and striking facts are here told for the first time.

Important Supplementary War Papers.

November contains the last of the papers by distinguished Generals—"Grant's Last Campaign," and the surrender at Appomattox, by General Horace Porter, a vivid and exciting description of this historic event.

These War Papers have probably brought to The Century more readers than were ever attracted by one feature in the history of magazines. It was for this series that General Grant was first induced to write his reminiscences. A number of supplementary papers, of a general and anecdotical character, are to follow the "battle series," to include a paper by General Sherman on "The Grand Strategy of the War," with narratives of personal adventure,—the tunneling from Libby Prison,—the torpedo service, the telegraph, etc., etc. The Lincoln History will contain much that is entirely new regarding the conduct of the Civil War.

Fiction by Eggleston and Cable.

Two important stories begin in this November number,—"The Graysons, a Story of Illinois," a novel by Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," etc.; and "As Large," a three-part story of Southern life, by George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc. Both are illustrated. In December will begin

A Three-Part Story by Frank R. Stockton,

entitled "The Dusantes," by the author of "Rudder Grange," "The Hundredth Man," etc., etc. There will be a great variety of short stories by the best authors, throughout the coming year, many of them illustrated. "A Little Dinner," by William Henry Bishop, is in November.

The Illustrated Features

of the November Century include "The Home and Haunts of Washington," with an interesting frontispiece portrait of Washington, never before engraved; "Augustus St. Gaudens,"—a paper descriptive of this distinguished sculptor's work, beautifully illustrated with engravings, including a full-page picture of St. Gaudens's new statue of Lincoln for Chicago; "Sugar-Making in Louisiana," with 17 striking pictures by Kemble, etc., etc.

Miscellaneous Features

of the year just beginning will include occasional articles bearing upon the subjects treated in the current International Sunday-School Lessons, illustrated with reproductions of Mr. Edward L. Wilson's interesting photographs; a series of papers on Ireland, its Scenery, Customs, Town Life, Literature, and Arts, by Charles Dudley, illustrated by J. W. Alexander; papers by Theodore Roosevelt, author of "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," portraying the wild industries and sports of the Far West, illustrated by Frederick Remington; further important papers dealing with the Colonial Period, by Dr. Eggleston; Mrs. van Rensselaer's paper on English Cathedrals, with Mr. Russell's remarkable illustrations; Dr. Peebles's timely series on Dreams, Presentiments, Spiritualism, etc., together with essays on Religious, Educational, Artistic, and other subjects of the day. The Century for the coming year will devote more space than usual to Musical Subjects.

The Editorial Departments of The Century, treating political, social, and household matters, giving literary and art criticism, and detailing the progress of thought and invention, have been a great element in its success. Here topics are discussed of vital interest in connection with the life of the Nation.

The Century costs $4.00 a year, $2 each a number—twelve monthly numbers of 160 pages (and 1,000,000 words) each, from 100 to one hundred pictures. Begin with November. All booksellers, newsdealers, and Postmasters take subscriptions. Send for our illustrated catalogue, containing full prospectus, etc., with special offer of back numbers of the Lincoln history at a low price. The Century Co., 33 East 17th Street, New York.

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Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "gnawing," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flashes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

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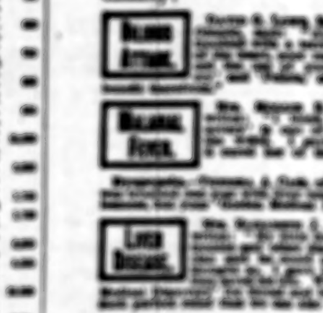

STOVES | FURNACES

DIANAS OF THE PRESENT.

Gaily accomplishments who dabbled a mite at work or a deck.

"French Wits Over the Republic—How to Be Happy in the Kitchen—A New Way to Get Chicken—Deeds and Stories of Fun-making Female Smugglers—How the Girls Get Home—Words of the Practical—Here Your Horoscope Is."

"I'd like you to make me a first-class duchess."

The speaker was a New York woman of fashion and the place was a dressmaking parlor. A few days had sufficed the proprietor that the girl was to have a Bloomfield horror, was to be of pronounced style and to weigh 175 pounds, and that she wanted an entire set of duchess silks herself, and had left the room, the proprietor said:

"That order will cost her $700. Are there many lady leaders? I should say there were. Perhaps you would be surprised to be told that at least 500 women of this city are of the greatest value in the Adirondacks with their fashions, fabrics, or modern finishing of clothing; but it is a fact all the same. In fact a good leg model (certainly they do, and a good many more of the city's wealthy ladies have you favorites have the record of standing a test). Many of these, too, share with great skill on the wire, and they develop a great fashion for the sport. The way they handle a rifle or a shotgun while they ride to hounds would surprise a man not used to seeing that sort of thing. They take to a pen well being a fit the shoulder just as instinctively as it does them. They are just as intelligent on getting the lowest skin, knowing exactly what length they want and what kind of cloth."

"Are many of the lady leaders married?"

"By no means. While a large proportion of them are wives of operators, having married to about when with their husbands' sweeping out, there are also many fine girls among the younger and unmarried portion. Why, I have some women to look to buy gowns who are not over 21 or 22 years old, and who are perfect ladies. Only the other day a very bright and attractive young woman came to me to have her father's purchase a dress. She was a fine girl and had been established in one of Brooklyn's best flats by a wealthy father. She was extremely modest in speaking of the thing, and would have done as well herself, but she said her father would not allow her to go to a dressmaker. She had been through the mill, and would bring her father to me. Many of these girls are about fifty per cent of the lady leaders. Many of them are married women, who, however, have to work for support, and others are widows, who have children to support. Many of these are very handsome women, and are very much sought after by the gentlemen. Some of the girls have been in the business for years, and have grown up with it. Others have come to it from the stage, and others from the ranks of society. Many of the girls have been married, and have left their husbands, and have come to me to make a living. Some of them have been married and have children, and have come to me to make a living. Some of them have been married and have children, and have come to me to make a living. Some of them have been married and have children